

Americans, supporting them on the Monroe Doctrine. In turn they will back their demands for racial equality. The fear that Japan would insist upon a Monroe Doctrine of her own in the Far East has been represented in American circles as the greatest obstacle to the inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine in the league covenant. An effort to compromise by inserting a feeble clause in the preamble has thus far failed, although the Americans are still confident it will succeed.

Here is the Japanese amendment: "The equality of nations being a fundamental principle of the League of Nations the high contracting Powers agree to accord equal treatment as soon as possible to alien nationals of member states of the league, making no discrimination, either in law or in fact, on account of race or nationality."

Since the plot of this reached the United States the President has received a storm of protest. The failure to insert the Monroe Doctrine may yet be accounted for by the President to the Japanese situation, thereby upholding his earlier contentions. Yet, it is recognized here that the Republicans will not accept the covenant without it.

It is admitted in British circles that they have not yet been able to hit upon a plan to appease the Australians, who insist that racial equality shall not be recognized.

## WITHDRAWAL CLAUSE FORMALLY ACCEPTED

Object to Monroe Doctrine Reservation Grows Milder.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 27.—The American amendment to the Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese racial amendment were not included in the covenant of the League of Nations as sent to the meeting committee today. The amendments may be offered later at a plenary session of the Peace Conference or before the Council of Ten.

The revision of the will go through the amended committee, correcting its wording where necessary and refer it back to the commission as soon as possible, probably within ten days. The consideration by the commission before it is reported to the executive committee of the Peace Conference.

No event of the Peace Conference has excited such interest and discussion as this action of President Wilson and the Premier in taking affairs into their own hands, and while criticism and sarcasm are yet in evidence in some quarters, including the French Chamber of Deputies, still the prevailing view in conference circles is that the time had arrived for the adoption of a strong policy assuring early and definite results.

The meetings, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning, were virtually continuous throughout the day. The League of Nations Commission cancelling its afternoon meeting so as to permit President Wilson to give his undivided attention to the conference, with the Premier. The question of indemnity was again the main stumbling block.

Regarding the Rhine frontier question President Wilson has outlined a plan which he hopes may become the basis of an agreement.

The Adriatic issue is the most stubborn question outstanding and with no indication of a compromise upon it. The Italian reports of disorder at Spalato are not confirmed by American reports from the spot. The Italian reports show the Serbs working effectively and peacefully, while the Italian Admiral is reported to be arresting a large number of Jugoslavians. The American intervention in the Italian reply, the reports state, was that the United States was not a party to the secret treaty of London and that it had no status in the controversy. Such conditions as these, it is pointed out, are hampering seriously the solution of the Adriatic question.

## BRITISH FEAR HOME WAR IN PEACE DELAY

Action Instead of Talk Is Demand on Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, March 27.—Reports from Paris that the peace terms would be ready for submission soon to the Germans came none too soon to satisfy England. Any further delay, especially under the cloud of secrecy adopted by the Big Four, would have caused serious difficulties on this side of the channel.

There has been so much talk about the "frightful" conditions in Germany and Austria that little attention has been paid to conditions in England, France and Belgium. The attitude of Englishmen toward the peace conference is aptly stated by the Evening Standard.

"If debate much longer takes the place of action the victory won by the soldiers will be frittered away," the newspaper says. "It is futile to look forward to peace fifty years hence when there is no peace now. The advocates of a League of Nations in their zeal for a future peace are prolonging the present war. It would have been far better to conclude terms with the present enemy as quickly as possible, concentrating ourselves with the broad principles of a League of Nations."

## SAYS WILSON FAILS AS A PEACE MAKER

Writer Asserts Republic Cannot Look to Him.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, March 27.—President Wilson is not the man of the hour for the Peace Conference. His name is a hindrance to the peace. Little the clear thinking, practical man of action. France cannot look to him in the present crisis, when awakened Germany and spreading Bolshevism threaten to dash the cup of successful peace from the lips of the thirsting Allies.

This is the gloomy picture drawn in an editorial of to-day's "Intransigent" by Leon Bailby, who throughout the conference has preserved a common sense attitude that has added greatly to the prestige of his paper.

It is not only President Wilson that Bailby finds lacking, though in him France put her greatest trust.

Mr. Wilson defends his great ideal of a League of Nations and given less attention to practical questions," Mr. Bailby writes. He adds that there is no use concealing the fact that thus far the Peace Conference has achieved far less than what was to be expected, considering the personality of its members. No great man, he writes, has pushed himself head and shoulders above all others, pushing to a rapid conclusion the peace imposed on Germany during the first stupor wherein defeat plunged her.

## KAISER MAY CHANGE ASYLUM

Reported Planning to Quit Amerongen for Switzerland.

GENEVA, March 26.—Former Emperor William of Germany, alarmed by the receipt of threatening letters, intends to leave Holland and seek refuge in Switzerland, according to the newspaper "Le Suisse."

Swiss newspapers are printing many advertisements inserted by members of the German and Austrian nobility, who are seeking houses in this country at moderate prices.

## PRESIDENT ACCEPTS TAFT AMENDMENTS

Wilson to Present League Changes Said to Meet Republican Demands.

## GUARD MONROE DOCTRINE

Provide for Retirement From Membership and Safeguarding of America's Vote.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In an effort to swing into line some of the Republican Senators opposed to the League of Nations President Wilson has been in cable communication with former President Taft and has accepted for presentation to the Peace Conference the amendments to the original covenant draft suggested by his predecessor in the White House.

Although there has been much secrecy in Paris about the deliberations of the commission White House officials today let it become known that Mr. Taft had been active in the last few days preparing these amendments, and that they had been cabled to Paris for the information of Mr. Wilson.

Protect Monroe Doctrine.

The Taft amendments, as outlined to a friend here several days ago, deal with the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine, retirement from the league of a nation so desired, a five year period of the findings of the proposed disarmament committee and some means by which the United States should retain sufficient strength in the league so that it could not be outvoted in important cases by European or Asiatic combinations.

These are the amendments on which the conference in Paris has been working for several days. White House officials believe, although first reports indicated that some of them at least might have originated with the President, who oppose the Wilson plan as first outlined.

Mr. Taft prepared his amendments more than ten days ago, but was reluctant to send them to the President until he was assured through the White House that Mr. Wilson had cabled his desire to leave them to the Senate, and to the league plan were not greatly impressed by the news that these amendments were the work of the former President. He does not believe the fact will greatly strengthen the league covenant in the Senate when it comes up for approval.

Effect on People Important.

What effect it may have on the people, however, is, they admit, the test of the value of their authorship to the Administration in its fight. It may be that if Mr. Wilson for the first time since he entered the White House is accepting Republican advice from Mr. Taft on an important matter it may have a material effect in many sections.

It is becoming clear to Senators in Washington that the big fight over the covenant will be on questions of ratification. It is not being raised in the talks of amendments at the Paris conference, particularly that of giving to a supreme council the power to amend the league. It is not being raised in the talks of amendments at the Paris conference, particularly that of giving to a supreme council the power to amend the league. It is not being raised in the talks of amendments at the Paris conference, particularly that of giving to a supreme council the power to amend the league.

MONTENEGRO ACCUSES SERBS.

Massacring and Torturing Among Charges Sent to Allies.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 27.—The Montenegrin Government has handed to the Peace Conference a memorandum accusing Serbian officials with the following crimes in Montenegro: Massacring, torturing and starving the inhabitants, internment of civilians, forced enrollment of the inhabitants in the Serbian army, confiscation and destruction of private property, destruction of historic monuments, deportation of Montenegrin currency and misuse of the white flag.

The memorandum accuses Serbia also of invading the territory of its allies and usurping authority. The Montenegrin Government demands the punishment of the crimes official Serbia has committed against the Allies.

GERMANS LACK CYCLOPS CLUE.

Assert They Had No Submarines in West Indian Waters.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 26 (delayed).—The German Admiralty says it is unable to give any assistance in solving the mystery of the disappearance early in March of last year of the United States naval collier Cyclops, while bound from Brazil for the United States with a crew of fifteen officers and 221 men, seven passengers and a cargo of manganese.

Admiralty officials say they received no report of the sinking of the Cyclops. They add that no German submarines were operating at the time in West Indian waters.

## 1,000 SPEARED AS ALL COREA REVOLTS

Independence From Japan Demanded, Says Despatch.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—One thousand persons have been speared, while uprisings have occurred everywhere in Korea, according to a cablegram received from Shanghai today by Dr. Syngman Rhee, representative of the Korean National Association, who has called a congress of Koreans from Hawaii, Mexico and the United States to meet in Philadelphia April 14. The message, signed by the representative of Korea at Shanghai, reads:

"Thirty-three officers of the Independent Union of Korea, also leaders of Christian churches, Heaven Worshipers, Buddhists, Confucians, students, and patriots, are rising everywhere. The whole of Korea is under martial law. The Japanese army is firing on the people. Eleven thousand men, women and children are massacred. One thousand men, women and children are massacred. Schools, churches and shops are destroyed by Japanese laborers. The strike movement is growing. Missionaries offering resistance. Uprisings in Siberia and Manchuria. Demand absolute independence from Japan."

Dr. Rhee, who with Dr. Henry Chung is a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, has been unable so far to obtain passports. It is said the State Department has written to him it is inadvisable at this time to permit his association to be represented there.

Dr. Rhee said his association embraces a million and a half Koreans outside of Korea.

## SHIP BRITISH PLANE FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Company Sends Craft to Newfoundland to Make Attempt.

LONDON, March 27.—The airplane enterprise yesterday for the transatlantic flight by the Martinsyde Airplane Company was started on its way to Liverpool today to be shipped to Newfoundland, whence the start on the flight will be made. P. P. Rayhan, a veteran aviator, will be the pilot and C. W. F. Morgan will be the navigator.

The shipboard section of the Royal Air Force will not participate in any transatlantic air race, but the two recently launched naval airships belonging to this section will undertake the voyage as a training test when some defects discovered in their trials have been remedied. The Morning Post says today:

Probably one airship will try the crossing between Scotland and Newfoundland, and if the weather is favorable will land a man in Newfoundland by parachute, returning to Great Britain on a non-stop voyage. The Post continues: The other vessel, it adds, probably will cross by the southern route from Africa to Florida.

The Admiralty officials, it is stated, do not anticipate that either attempt will be made before May.

## FOCH MAY COMMAND ARMY AGAINST REDS

To Lead Forces to Crush Uprising.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, March 27.—There is talk today of placing Marshal Foch in command of all the allied troops upon or near the Russian frontier, including the Macedonian, Greek, Rumanian and Polish, with some French and making a concerted though perhaps a defensive campaign. No confirmation of this is given in the official press today.

In American circles, while at the day's session of the Chamber of Deputies, during the interpellations of M. Pichon, the shout "Don't send French troops to Russia!" was heard.

Still it is undeniable that the Bolshevik menace is growing hourly and that it constitutes a danger of which the British and French at least are cognizant. A survey of the whole "Bolshevik belt" shows a serious situation, if reports from various American and allied sources are dependable.

Information gathered by the French is that the Bolsheviks are about to raise their heads in yet another country and that the voicing of the speakers for the allied forces in Russian agents who are well supplied with money. Norway, especially, is pictured as tottering on the edge.

In the three states which the Allies expected to erect as a barrier against Bolshevism—Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia—the situation is uniformly disturbed.

## JUNCTION AGAINST REDS

Siberian Forces Meet Others Fighting Bolsheviks.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, March 27.—The Russian staff today announced the fulfillment of the expectation of a long awaited junction between the Siberian forces and the northern Government troops fighting against the Bolsheviks. The junction occurred March 23 at Ust Kozva in the Pechora district.

The vanguards of the Pechora troops, under direction of the Archangel staff, met the Siberian forces at Ust Kozva. In the Pechora sector the Allies have encircled and taken the village of Torosha, after having killed 100 Bolsheviks and captured 100 machine guns. The allied forces only one man.

Headquarters reports the shelling of the V. sector. In other sectors, including Bolshevik Ozerka, the situation is unchanged.

## GERMAN PLANES CARRY FOOD

War Equipment Will Help in Fight on Hunger.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 27.—German bombing airplanes of the Friedrichshafen type, which were used in the attack on the armistice, will be used by the Department of Civilian Aviation in transporting foodstuffs between Paris and London. The airplanes, which are equipped to carry three tons of parcels and bundles.

Before the end of this week the department plans to have in operation an aerial post between Paris and Valenciennes by way of Maubeuge.

## CHAMBERLAIN FLIGHT DISPUTED AT TRIAL

Commander of British Air Force Cannot Verify It.

LONDON, March 27.—Over vigorous protests by the defense the court martial which is investigating the alleged exploits of Capt. Edmund C. Chamberlain of the American forces, admitted into the evidence today the report of an investigation conducted by Major-General John M. Salmon, field commander of the British Air Force. The Salmon report says that the British commander was unable to learn anything of Chamberlain or his supposed feats and that he had no information regarding the British aviation base Chamberlain was said to have visited unofficially. The general said he had no information of any of the British officers with whom Chamberlain said he flew.

The Salmon report was identified by the first of the British witnesses called by the prosecution, G. C. Nielson, formerly Major-General Royce, who was a liaison officer between the American and British Air forces.

Nielson testified that he made a special trip with his chief, Major-General Godfrey M. Paine, from London to the headquarters of Gen. Salmon in France, for the purpose of instituting inquiries with a view to conferring upon Chamberlain the Distinguished Service Order or other decoration. He told of receiving a letter from C. M. Lowe, one of the British airmen with whom Chamberlain reported he had flown, asserting he did not know Chamberlain.

WAR DEPARTMENT MISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Baker disclosed today that Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney-General, now in Paris with the American peace delegation, is charged with a special mission for the War Department in connection with bringing home the bodies of American soldiers who fell in the great war.

Mr. Baker said he had requested Mr. Gregory to inquire into the French law and to assemble all possible information for the department.

DEAD TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

THOMAS W. GREGORY HAS BEEN IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Baker disclosed today that Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney-General, now in Paris with the American peace delegation, is charged with a special mission for the War Department in connection with bringing home the bodies of American soldiers who fell in the great war.

Mr. Baker said he had requested Mr. Gregory to inquire into the French law and to assemble all possible information for the department.

DEAD TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

THOMAS W. GREGORY HAS BEEN IN FRANCE.

## SOCIALISTS HECKLE PICHON ON RUSSIA

French Deputies in Tumult Over Policy to Suppress Bolshevik Menace.

ANARCHY DELAYS PEACE

Clemenceau Watches Debate Which Threatens Cabinet in Stormy Scenes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, March 27.—One of the stormiest sessions in the history of the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stephen Pichon, was called in to give an account of the Government's foreign policy with regard to Russia, broke up in tumult last evening. The debate, which was merely a continuation of the previous day's session, was for an examination of the budget of the Socialists took advantage of the opportunity to interpolate various Ministers asking appropriations. The rebuke was notably directed to Pichon and amounted to a challenge for a time it was believed the hours of the Clemenceau Government were numbered. But it was evident after the afternoon session of the Chamber that the Socialists were not so confident. The Premier was immovable and there was some French and making a demand for a vote of confidence.

The Socialists were so outspoken that for a time President Deschanel threatened to invoke his parliamentary right of demanding the resignation of certain members. The Foreign Minister was heckled constantly, but he gave his tormentors little satisfaction, leaving them as much as ever in the dark concerning the Government's policy in Russia.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 27.—The Chamber of Deputies opened with a lively incident today, having to do with the cabinet. The Premier, Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, to don his hat, thereby automatically closing the sitting.

Mr. Moutet, Minister of Finance, declared the official journal had not printed his intervention in yesterday's debate, when some one reproached him for being the defender of Joseph Caillaux, former premier, who is under arrest charged with treason. Mr. Moutet's reply that he was proud to defend Caillaux.

With noisy support by the Socialists, M. Moutet demanded to know who acted as censor for the chamber debate. Deschanel pointed out that the Socialists during yesterday's session had declared the cabinet was to be dissolved and that he was not astonished that the official reports had failed to catch Moutet's intervention.

The sitting was resumed ten minutes later. Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, said yesterday in the chamber that the struggle against the Bolsheviks was not a party of infidelity, but a party of honor. His address was bitterly criticized by Socialist Deputies and for a time the greatest disorder prevailed in the chamber.

After pointing out that the allied policy in Russia was not a "war" but a "pacifying" policy, M. Pichon said: "The question of war was unchanged. It is necessary in the interest of peace to bar the westward road of Bolshevism. If we do not act the day Russia reawakens she will find herself the ally of Germany."

During M. Pichon's address Premier Clemenceau entered the Chamber. It was his first appearance since a clash of Emilie Cottin on February 19.

Wilson's Ideals Are Mentioned.

M. Moutet, who is one of the attorneys for Joseph Caillaux, suggested that the Socialist attack on M. Pichon that "it was necessary to oppose one ideal or another and not to dodge that of President Wilson."

He was charged by Georges Bonfoux with lacking respect for Mr. Wilson, but President Deschanel interjected: "No one here lacks respect for President Wilson."

In beginning his defence, Foreign Minister Pichon said that the Russian policy of the Government was unchanged since his last speech on the subject three months ago. He said the Government had no desire to influence Russian internal politics and that the French troops had been sent to Russia to assist the Czech-Slovaks.

The present ruling group in Russia, he continued, had refused to call a constituent assembly and had suppressed all liberties. All the allied nations had sent troops to Russia with the intention of suppressing anarchy and establishing a normal Government which would insure peace in Europe. Peace was impossible, he declared, until Europe was threatened by the Bolshevik army in which there were many German officers.

At one time during the Foreign Minister's speech a number of Deputies were on their feet crying out against the opposite party. The galleries were crowded with many soldiers who occasionally protested against the persistent interruptions of the speaker by the Socialists.

RED PLANNED BIG REVOLT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 27.—Wassil Gamburg, a Russian anarchist, who is a refugee in Lyons, has been arrested for distributing Bolshevik propaganda, the Paris press says. Papers found in his possession, it is declared, contained plans for a popular uprising in France.

Columbia to Oust Germans.

Associated Press Correspondence.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

3 BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Fourth Acts as Flagman to Prevent Collision.

MARION, Ark., March 27.—A St. Louis and San Francisco train from St. Louis and Memphis was held up near Bridge Junction today by three masked men, who escaped with about \$5,000. It is reported.

A fourth member of the gang is said to have preceded the Grand Jurisdiction to flag another train to prevent a collision.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

## DENIES MASARYK HAS GIVEN UP PRESIDENCY

Czech-Slovak Mission Calls Report German Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Czech-Slovak mission here received today an official denial of the report of President Masaryk's resignation, which was sent from Berlin by way of Copenhagen early this week.

Fergior, the Czech-Slovak commissioner, in announcing that the report had been denied in a communication received from Dr. Edward Benes, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the new state, said the rumor undoubtedly was the work of German and Magyar propagandists in Berlin.

"The incident," he said to-night, "is sufficient proof of the fact that the Germans and Magyars have not abandoned all hopes of saving much from the wreck of which they hope to do so by confusing the public mind and creating an impression of instability, particularly within the boundaries of the Czech-Slovak nation. The middle Europe which they failed to create by force of arms they are seeking to establish in a different fashion."

REPUBLIC IN BESSARABIA.

Reds Plan Operations Against Rumanian Army.

LONDON, March 27.—A republic has been proclaimed in Bessarabia and its directorate has ordered military operations against the Rumanian army, a part of which has been forced to fall back, according to a Warsaw despatch to the Telegraph. It is stated that the movement is evidently engineered by Bolsheviks, supported by Ukrainians, who seek to break through Rumania to establish contact between Moscow and Budapest.

Bessarabia was, under the old regime in Russia, a province lying along the northeastern frontier of Rumania. It is bounded on the west by the Pruth River and on the east and north by the Dniester. On the southeast it is washed by the Black Sea. It has an area of 17,614 square miles and had a population of 2,262,490. Rumania laid claim to Bessarabia after the collapse of the imperial regime in Russia, and Rumanian troops have been occupying parts of the country.

BELGIAN SOLDIERS COMING.

Special Corps Will Be Guests of United States.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—A special corps of Belgian soldiers, at the invitation of the United States Government, will visit today, having to take part in parades in the principal cities.

The corps will be composed of a platoon of Grenadiers, one of Chasseurs and one of Infantrymen, and will be under the command of Major Dirix.

BLOODSHED STORIES DENIED BY HUNGARY

No Life Lost in Revolt, Message Says.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 27.—A Hungarian wireless communication dealing with the situation in Hungary was received here today. It is addressed to "all."

The message says complete peace and order reign in Budapest and throughout the country, and that the revolution was carried out entirely without bloodshed. Neither in Budapest nor throughout the country was a single person wounded, let alone being killed.

The food supply of the capital and the country is declared to be adequate. Provision shops and markets are open and the population can obtain adequate supplies. Security for life and property has been guaranteed by Government decrees and the proclamation of martial law.

It is added that enactments have been made giving illegitimate children equal rights with those of legitimate birth and making marriage a simple civil ceremony. Also decrees have been issued regarding the circulation of money at par and the banking business is proceeding in an orderly manner.

RED PLANNED BIG REVOLT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 27.—Wassil Gamburg, a Russian anarchist, who is a refugee in Lyons, has been arrested for distributing Bolshevik propaganda, the Paris press says. Papers found in his possession, it is declared, contained plans for a popular uprising in France.

Columbia to Oust Germans.

Associated Press Correspondence.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to be supplanted that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing street.

MASSACRE IN RUSSIA.

LEOPOL, March 27.—The allegorical figure